United Nations S/AC.49/2013/4

Security Council

Distr.: General
4 June 2013
English
Original: Spanish

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Letter dated 30 May 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 2094 (2013), adopted on 7 March 2013, and in particular to its paragraph 25, by which the Council calls upon all Member States to report on measures they have taken to implement the provisions of the resolution. The Permanent Mission of Mexico wishes to transmit herewith the comments of the Government of Mexico in that connection (see annex).

(*Signed*) Luis Alfonso **de Alba**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

13-36073 (E) 140613 140613

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Annex to the letter dated 30 May 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of Mexico regarding resolution 2094 (2013)

Pursuant to Security Council resolution 2094 (2013) on sanctions against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in particular its paragraph 25, by which the Council calls upon all Member States to report on measures they have taken to implement the provisions of the resolution, Mexico hereby submits to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) the national measures it has taken in that regard, taking into consideration the information provided by various Government agencies in areas within their purview.

Travel ban

On 5 April 2013, the General Directorate of Consular Services of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs instructed all Mexican diplomatic missions abroad to ensure that all visa applications from nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are reviewed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs before taking any action, regardless of the type of visa requested (whether regular or non-regular), including from applicants who have been assigned a special application number by the National Immigration Institute to conduct any type of activity in Mexico.

The General Directorate of Consular Services also asked all diplomatic missions to consult it when they receive applications for entry into Mexican territory from nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The General Directorate of Consular Services shall also provide the National Immigration Institute with data on individuals who are subject to a travel ban, for inclusion on the immigration control lists, in order to prevent the entry into or transit through the national territory of such individuals, pursuant to articles 95 and 96 of the Regulations of the Immigration Act and article 23, section IX, of the Internal Rules of Procedure of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The National Immigration Alert Centre of the National Immigration Institute is responsible for updating the immigration control lists, which contain the names of persons and entities that are subject to a travel ban issued by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006).

The unit responsible for updating the immigration control lists of the National Immigration Institute shall be inputting information on the persons listed in annex I of resolution 2094 (2013). If the General Directorate of Immigration Regulations and Archives of the National Immigration Institute receives an application from such foreigners for entry into or transit through the national territory, it shall first check the records in order to ensure that the unit responsible for processing the application has justification to issue a negative response.

Trade restrictions

The Mexican Government is enforcing the trade embargo against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and prohibits the acquisition or delivery of items subject to the provisions of Security Council resolutions 1695 (2006),

1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009) by means of an administrative agreement. This agreement is consistent with the Constitution and allows the President of the Republic, or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or the Ministry of Economic Affairs, acting on behalf of the President, to ban the export or import of goods.

The current text of the agreement was published in the Official Gazette on 29 November 2012. In its article 8, the agreement prohibits the export to or import from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of various goods (luxury items, missiles or related items, materials and goods) that are subject to Security Council sanctions.

Under Mexican law, the provisions set out in the agreement are a matter of public policy and apply throughout the national territory; accordingly, compliance with the agreement is mandatory for all persons and entities wishing to export or import the goods referred to in the agreement.

Arms embargo

Under the Mexican legal system, the sale of firearms to all persons and entities is controlled through the Federal Firearms and Explosives Act and its regulations.

In that connection, the Ministry of Defence is an ex officio participant in the work of the Committee for Controlling the Export of Dual-Use Goods, Software and Technologies, in accordance with the administrative agreement. Under that agreement, a permit must be obtained from the Ministry of Economic Affairs for the export of conventional arms and parts and components thereof, dual-use goods, software and technologies that may be diverted to the manufacture and proliferation of conventional arms and weapons of mass destruction (Wassenaar Arrangement).

The National Nuclear Safety and Safeguards Commission considers that the nuclear test conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 12 February 2013 constitutes a threat to international peace and security and an incentive for the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The Commission also endorses the need to maintain the global regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, as referred to in the preamble to resolution 2094 (2013).

The Commission urges subjects of international public law to call on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to return to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards, as set forth in paragraphs 4 and 5 of resolution 2094 (2013), as such action is of vital importance for maintaining international peace and security.

The Commission considers that the uranium enrichment activities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea must be brought under the IAEA safeguards verification system, to ensure that they do not pose a danger to international peace and security, as set out in paragraph 5 of resolution 2094 (2013).

With respect to paragraph 7 of resolution 2094 (2013), which makes reference to paragraph 8 (a) (ii) of resolution 1718 (2006) and paragraphs 9 and 10 of resolution 1874 (2009), the Commission notes that, based its analysis, some of the items and materials listed in annex III of resolution 2094 (2013) are subject to its export controls. As a result, it does not allow the export of such items and materials to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in accordance with paragraphs 20 and 22 of this resolution.

With regard to paragraph 8 (c) of resolution 1718 (2006), the Commission prevents any transfers to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of technical training, advice, services or assistance related to the provision, manufacture, maintenance or use of nuclear materials or equipment.

Inspection of goods and interception of ships and aircraft

In order to comply with cargo inspection requirements at ports and airports, and on ships and aircraft, both in Mexican territory and on the high seas, in connection with the sanctions imposed on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by resolution 1874 (2009), the Ministry of the Navy and the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit apply the following legal instruments:

- Federal Civil Service Organization Act
- Federal Oceans Act
- Ministry of the Navy Organization Act
- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Jamaica, 1982)
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (2005).

The administrative framework of the Ministry of the Navy, specifically with regard to the coordination and cooperation agreement between the Ministry of the Navy and the General Customs Administration (the current text of which was published in the Official Gazette on 21 January 2009), provides for the implementation of monitoring, surveillance, protection and security measures in special tax areas and ports in Mexico.

The General Directorate for Ports of the Ministry of Communications and Transport has circulated the text of resolution 2094 (2013) among the integrated port authorities so that they could monitor implementation of the recommendations contained in the resolution, in areas within their purview.

The General Directorate for Rail and Multimodal Transport of the Ministry of Communications and Transport has asked the legal representatives of the rail operators — Ferrocarril Suburbanos, Ferrosur and Ferrocarril — to circulate the relevant instructions to allow them to implement the measures set out in Security Council resolutions 2087 (2013) and 2094 (2013), in areas within their purview.

United Nations S/AC.49/2013/5

Security Council

Distr.: General
5 June 2013

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 3 June 2013 from the Permanent Mission of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the State of Qatar to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and, in reference to his note dated 22 March 2013 regarding the implementation of Council resolution 2094 (2013), has the honour to inform the Committee of the measures taken by the Government of the State of Qatar in that regard.

The Government of the State of Qatar has informed the competent national authorities of the provisions of resolution 2094 (2013). Accordingly, the competent authorities have indicated that the necessary action will be taken to implement those provisions.

13-35806 (E) 130613

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United Nations S/AC.49/2013/6

Security Council

Distr.: General
5 June 2013

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 4 June 2013 from the Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and has the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Government of Greece on measures taken in order to effectively implement the relevant provisions of Security Council resolution 2094 (2013) (see annex).

13-35812 (E) 130613

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Annex to the note verbale dated 4 June 2013 from the Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of the Government of Greece regarding the implementation of Security Council resolution 2094 (2013)

Greece has the honour to inform the Security Council of the measures it has taken with a view to implementing the provisions of Council resolution 2094 (2013).

According to Law 92/1967 on the implementation of Security Council resolutions, any resolution based on Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, which is mandatory for Member States in accordance with Article 25 of the Charter, is: (a) published in the Official Gazette by Decision of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and (b) implemented by way of a Presidential Decree. Such Decree further specifies the prohibitions provided for in the resolution and the measures necessary for its implementation. Any violation of the provisions of the aforementioned Presidential Decree is subject to imprisonment for up to five years, or to a fine, or both.

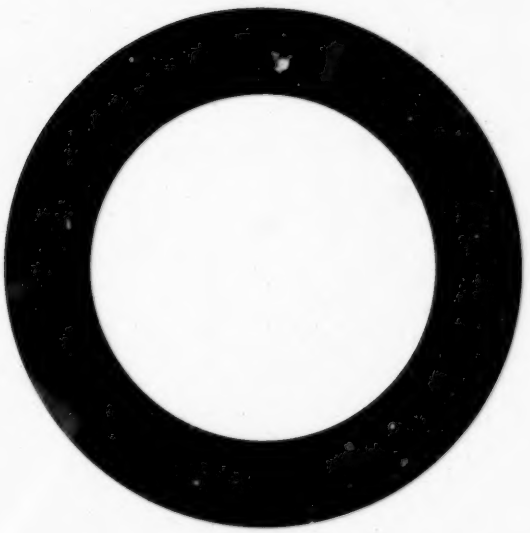
As far as Security Council resolution 2094 (2013) is concerned, Ministerial Decision No. F4980/AS 15595 was issued and published in the Official Gazette on 12 April 2013 and the relevant Presidential Decree is being drafted.

Moreover, the Bank of Greece has issued advice to all Greek banking institutions instructing them to implement the provisions of Security Council resolution 2094 (2013), according to which they have to run the necessary electronic checks on their clients, as well as on the persons and entities doing business with them, in order to ascertain whether those persons and entities fall under the scope of the resolution.

For its part, the Greek authority responsible for combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism has informed all Greek entities concerned (the Athens Stock Exchange, bar associations, centres selling foreign currency, banks etc.) of the adoption of Security Council resolution 2094 (2013) and instructed them to implement strictly the sanctions contained therein.

In addition, all Greek customs authorities have been notified of the provisions of resolution 2094 (2013) and have been instructed to start implementing them immediately.

Greece, as a member State of the European Union, is also bound by Council regulation 296/2013 and Commission implementing regulation 370/2013, as well as Council Decision 2013/183/CFSP, which have been recently adopted with a view to implementing the latest United Nations sanctions against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.



United Nations S/AC.49/2013/7

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 June 2013

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Letter dated 5 June 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

I have the honour to submit a report prepared pursuant to paragraph 25 of Security Council resolution 2094 (2013), adopted on 7 March 2013 (see annex).

(*Signed*) Tsuneo **Nishida**
Permanent Representative

13-35818 (E) 170613

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Annex to the letter dated 5 June 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report to the Security Council prepared pursuant to paragraph 25 of Council resolution 2094 (2013)

1. The basic position of Japan

The position of the Government of Japan on the nuclear test conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 12 February 2013 is clearly expressed in the statement made by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe on the same day. In his statement, the Prime Minister stressed that, when taken together with the enhancement by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of its ballistic missile capability, which could serve to deliver weapons of mass destruction, the nuclear test was totally unacceptable, as it constituted a grave threat to the security of Japan. The Prime Minister stated that the test was also totally unacceptable because it represented a grave challenge to the international disarmament and non-proliferation regime centred on the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The test seriously undermined the peace and security of north-east Asia and of the international community.

The Government of Japan has been steadfastly undertaking necessary measures to implement Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) and 2094 (2013) and is urging the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to take concrete actions towards the resolution of outstanding issues of concern, including those related to the abduction of Japanese nationals and nuclear and missile capability.

Security Council resolution 2094 (2013) is of great significance, as it embodies the international community's strong condemnation of the nuclear test and its grave concerns over the nuclear and ballistic missile programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Government of Japan reiterates that it is extremely important to swiftly and fully implement the resolution and that Member States need to coordinate their measures to the greatest extent possible for the effective implementation of the resolution.

The Government of Japan reaffirms that it will continue to cooperate closely with the Committee of the Security Council established pursuant to paragraph 12 of resolution 1718 (2006) and contribute to its work.

2. Measures with regard to resolution 2094 (2013)

The Government of Japan has taken the measures set out below with regard to resolution 2094 (2013). These measures, together with the unilateral measures in section 3 of the present report, are meant to further strengthen those contained in the previous report to the Security Council (see S/AC.49/2009/7).

(1) Financial measures (paras. 8, 11-13 and 15):

- The Government of Japan has introduced measures based on the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act (Act No. 228 of 1948) to prevent the transfer of financial resources to and from the two entities and the three individuals

designated in annexes I and II to Security Council resolution 2094 (2013) for their connection to the programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on nuclear weapons, other weapons of mass destruction or ballistic missiles (effective on 5 April 2013). (The Government of Japan has also introduced measures to prevent the transfer of financial resources to and from the six entities and the four individuals designated in annexes I and II to resolution 2087 (2013) (effective on 6 February 2013).)

- The Government of Japan had already introduced measures to prevent the provision of financial services that could contribute to the nuclear or ballistic missile programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or other activities prohibited by the relevant resolutions before the adoption of resolution 2094 (2013). Following the adoption of resolution 2094 (2013), the Government of Japan gave notice of its content to Japanese financial institutions and financial institutions operating in Japan.

- The Government of Japan announced on 5 April 2013 that, on the basis of the Banking Act (Act No. 59 of 1981), it would deny approval for an application for a banking licence for the purpose of opening a branch or establishing a subsidiary in Japan by a financial institution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Government of Japan has also requested any Japanese financial institution and any financial institution operating in Japan to refrain from transferring an ownership interest to or establishing or maintaining correspondent relationships with financial institutions of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

- The Government of Japan announced on 5 April 2013 that it would deny any application by a Japanese financial institution to open a branch or establish a subsidiary in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Government of Japan has also requested any Japanese financial institution and any financial institution operating in Japan to refrain from opening representative offices, subsidiaries or banking accounts in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

- The Government of Japan does not provide any public financial assistance or support to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including for the activities referred to in paragraph 15 of resolution 2094 (2013).

(2) Measures concerning the movement of persons (paras. 9 and 10):

- The Government of Japan has introduced measures to prevent the entry into Japan and the transit through Japanese territory of the three individuals designated in annex I to resolution 2094 (2013) for their connection to the programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on nuclear weapons, other weapons of mass destruction or ballistic missiles (effective on 5 April 2013), on the basis of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act (Cabinet Order No. 319 of 1951). (The Government of Japan has also introduced measures to prevent entry into Japan and transit through Japanese territory of the four individuals designated in annex I to resolution 2087 (2013) (effective on 6 February 2013).) (Note: entry of any national of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into Japan has been banned in principle since 11 October 2006.)

- The Government of Japan may apply travel ban measures to an individual on the basis of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act if the individual is considered to be working on behalf of or at the direction of a designated individual or entity or individuals assisting the evasion of sanctions or violating the provisions of the relevant resolutions. If such an individual is a national of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Government of Japan may expel the individual from Japanese territory, in accordance with applicable domestic laws.

(3) Measures concerning goods (paras. 20, 22 and 23):

- The Government of Japan has banned imports from and exports to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea since 14 October 2006 and 18 June 2009, respectively. These measures affect items designated in annexes III and IV to resolution 2094 (2013), among others.

- The Government of Japan has introduced measures to designate the luxury goods specified in annex IV to resolution 2094 (2013) as subject to cargo inspection. The Government of Japan is currently undertaking the work necessary to designate the items in annex III to the resolution as subject to cargo inspection. (Note: in 2006 the Government of Japan drew up a list of designated luxury goods that includes all the goods specified in annex IV.)

(4) Measures concerning cargo inspections (paras. 16 and 17):

- Following the adoption of resolution 1874 (2009), in which Member States are called upon to inspect all cargo to and from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on 4 June 2010 Japan enacted a new piece of legislation entitled "The Act on Special Measures concerning Cargo Inspections etc. Conducted by the Government Taking into Consideration United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1874 etc." (Act No. 43 of 2010), building on existing domestic laws. The Government of Japan has steadfastly implemented necessary measures on the basis of this act. In the light of the adoption of resolution 2094 (2013), the Government of Japan reaffirms that it will continue to strictly implement the necessary measures, including inspections on cargos that are suspected of containing items whose supply, sale, transfer or export is prohibited by the relevant resolutions, on the basis of existing domestic laws, including the aforementioned act. The Government of Japan announced this policy on 5 April 2013.

- In the event that a vessel that has refused inspection requests entry into a Japanese port, the Government of Japan shall ensure that an inspection is carried out on the vessel, based on existing domestic laws, including Act No. 43 of 2010.

(5) Restriction on aircraft transportation (paras. 18 and 19):

- The Government of Japan shall deny permission to any aircraft wishing to take off from, land on or fly over Japanese territory if it is suspected of containing items whose supply, sale, transfer or export is prohibited by the relevant resolutions. The Government of Japan announced this policy on 5 April 2013.

- Japanese ministries and agencies shall, through the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, inform the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) of any information available on transfers to companies

of aircraft or vessels of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that may have been undertaken in order to evade the sanctions or in violation of the provisions of the relevant resolutions.

(6) Vigilance on diplomats of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (para. 24):

- Entry into Japan of all nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including diplomats, has been banned since 11 October 2006.

3. Recent measures taken unilaterally by the Government of Japan against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The Government of Japan has taken additional measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, taking into consideration the current circumstances, including the missile launches conducted by that country in April and December 2012 and the nuclear test conducted in February 2013, as well as the lack of progress regarding the cases involving the abduction of Japanese nationals. These measures are in addition to those contained in the previous report to the Security Council (see S/AC.49/2009/7).

(1) Measures concerning the movement of persons:

- The Government of Japan has announced, through the statement of the Prime Minister of 12 February 2013, that it shall in principle deny those who have been residing in Japan and are positioned to assist effectively the activities of the authorities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from re-entering Japan should they leave for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. (Note: re-entry into Japan by authorities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea residing in Japan who then leave for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been banned in principle since 5 July 2006. The announcement is meant to extend the coverage of this measure.)

(2) Financial measures:

- Concerning the export of means of payments, for example, to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Government of Japan has further reduced the minimum amount for which notification to the relevant authorities is required, from the equivalent of 300,000 yen to the equivalent of 100,000 yen. Concerning money transfers to persons or entities with addresses in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Government of Japan has also further reduced the minimum amount requiring reporting to the relevant authorities, from the equivalent of 10 million yen to the equivalent of 3 million yen (effective on 28 May 2010). These measures are expected to contribute to the implementation of Security Council resolution 2094 (2013), including its paragraphs 11 and 14.

- The Government of Japan has introduced measures for the freezing of assets and other measures on one entity and four individuals for their connection to the programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on nuclear weapons, other weapons of mass destruction or ballistic missiles (effective on 5 April 2013). The Government of Japan has taken these measures in the light of the purpose of Security Council resolution 2094 (2013), even though the entity and individuals affected were not designated by the relevant resolutions.

United Nations S/AC.49/2013/8

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 June 2013

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Letter dated 5 June 2013 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

I have the honour to refer to resolution 2094 (2013) and, in particular, paragraph 25 requesting Member States to report to the Security Council on the measures they have taken to implement the provisions specified therein. In that respect, I have the honour to transmit to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) the national report of the Government of the Republic of Korea on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2094 (2013) (see annex).

(*Signed*) **Sul** Kyung-Hoon
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

13-35824 (E) 200613

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Annex to the letter dated 5 June 2013 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of the Republic of Korea on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2094 (2013)

I. Introduction

The Government of the Republic of Korea, hereinafter referred to as "the Korean Government", is committed to faithfully implementing Security Council resolution 2094 (2013) and to rendering full cooperation to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006).

The Korean Government has taken the necessary legislative and executive measures to implement Security Council resolution 1874 (2009) and submitted its national implementation report on 29 June 2009 to the Council. In accordance with the adoption of resolution 2094 (2013), the Korean Government has taken additional steps needed for its implementation.

The Republic of Korea is a member of all international non-proliferation and export control regimes, including the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Missile Technology Control Regime, the Australia Group, the Zangger Committee and the Wassenaar Arrangement. To fulfil its responsibilities to the fullest, the Republic of Korea has established a robust system to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, missiles and other weapons, as well as their related materials and technologies. The Korean Government will continue to contribute to international efforts to strengthen the global non-proliferation regime.

II. Present status of implementation and future plans

1. Arms and related materiel embargo (paras. 7, 20, 22 and 23)

A. Prohibition of the provision of technical training, advice and services relating to the sales of arms and related materiel (para. 7)

The South-North Exchanges and Cooperation Act requires residents of the Republic of Korea to notify the Government authorities and obtain authorization prior to visiting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or engaging in contact or joint projects with residents of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Such requirements enable the Korean Government to prohibit visits, contact or cooperation projects that could contribute to acts in violation of relevant Security Council resolutions with respect to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, thereby preventing the transfer to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of technical training, advice and services related to the items prohibited pursuant to the relevant Council resolutions.

In accordance with the Foreign Trade Act and the Public Notice on Trade of Strategic Items, the Korean Government controls all the goods and technologies

listed in multilateral control regimes. Government controls also apply to non-listed ("catch-all") items and brokering activities.

Under the Foreign Trade Act, any person who intends to export listed goods and technologies, hereinafter referred to as "strategic items", is required to obtain the authorization of the Minister for Trade, Industry and Energy, the Chief Regulatory Officer of the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission or the Commissioner of the Defense Acquisition Programme Administration.

Any person who intends to export goods or technologies that are not listed strategic items but nonetheless can be diverted for the manufacture, development, use or storage of weapons of mass destruction as well as their means of delivery is required to obtain the authorization of the Minister for Trade, Industry and Energy, the Chief Regulatory Officer of the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission or the Commissioner of the Defense Acquisition Programme Administration if the person knows that the end user has the intention of such diversion, or if there exist reasonable grounds to believe that the transfer has the risk of such diversion.

Any national of the Republic of Korea in the Republic of Korea who intends to transfer, or broker the sale or purchase of, strategic items from a third country to another is obliged to obtain the authorization of the Minister for Trade, Industry and Energy, the Chief Regulatory Officer of the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission or the Commissioner of the Defense Acquisition Programme Administration.

In order to enhance vigilance regarding the transfer of sensitive nuclear technologies, the Korean Government posted the main elements of Security Council resolution 2094 (2013) in the notice section of the Information Management System for Nuclear Export Control website (available from neps.go.kr) in March 2013, and has called upon relevant agencies to exercise enhanced vigilance.

Pursuant to the Foreign Trade Act, the Korean Government exercises rigorous control over the transfer of strategic technology, including the provision of technical services and the transfer of electronic intangible commodities between residents and non-residents. Thus far, the main focus of the control has been related to export from the Republic of Korea to foreign countries. For more effective control on intangible technology transfers, however, the Korean Government plans to revise the Foreign Trade Act to require Government authorization for the transfer of electronic materials on the use of technologies as well as for the education, training and teaching of foreigners by its nationals inside or outside the Republic of Korea.

With such revision in place, the Korean Government will be able to effectively prevent transfers of technical training, advice, services or assistance related to the provision, manufacture, maintenance or use of the prohibited items by its nationals in other States.

With the objective of preventing the transfer of prohibited items to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by brokering services, the Korean Government plans to revise the Foreign Trade Act to strengthen the authorization requirements for brokering activities. Under the planned regulations revisions, Government authorization will be required not only for the brokering activities carried out within the territory of the Republic of Korea but also for those arranged by its nationals in other States.

The Korean Government will conduct outreach briefings to 37 export companies in the nuclear industry and 5 nuclear research institutes, as well as 9 universities that have courses on nuclear engineering, in order to enhance their vigilance regarding the measures imposed by the relevant Security Council resolutions with respect to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as well as regarding Government regulations on the transfer of sensitive nuclear technology.

B. Embargo on items specified in annex III of Security Council resolution 2094 (2013) (eight items related to nuclear, missile, and chemical weapons) (para. 20)

Following the sinking of the Republic of Korea navy vessel *Cheonan* by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in March 2010, the Korean Government imposed the May 24 Measures in 2010, suspending all exchanges and cooperation with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea except for the Gaeseong Industrial Complex.

The May 24 Measures are extensive sanctions against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which include: (a) strict restrictions on visits by nationals of the Republic of Korea to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; (b) the suspension of inter-Korean trade; (c) the prohibition of new investment in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and (d) a ban on the operation of ships from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the territorial waters of the Republic of Korea. Under the May 24 Measures, the inter-Korean flow of all items, including those transiting via a third country, are subject to Government authorization. The eight additional items determined by the Security Council, as included in annex III of resolution 2094 (2013), are also controlled by the May 24 Measures.

In order to detect and prevent the transfer of the eight items via a third country to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean Government will revise the Special Measures for Restrictions on Trade for Maintenance of International Peace and Security.

C. Catch-all control (para. 22)

The Korean Government has joined all multilateral export control regimes, including the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Zangger Committee, the Missile Technology Control Regime, the Australia Group and the Wassenaar Arrangement, and has incorporated the requirements of those regimes into domestic laws. In 2003, the Korean Government introduced catch-all provisions in the Foreign Trade Act. In particular, as a special strategy aimed at preventing the transfer of strategic items to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean Government enacted the Public Notice on the Procedures for Authorization of Transfers of Strategic Goods to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in August 2007 and has updated the control items on an annual basis.

Catch-all provisions were incorporated into the Public Notice at its inception. According to the Public Notice, any person who intends to transfer an item to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is obliged to conduct an inspection prior to such transfer to check whether the item is listed or not.

Moreover, to ensure stringent enforcement of the provisions with respect to the control of strategic items, the South-North Exchanges and Cooperation Act stipulates that any person who obtains authorization to transfer strategic goods to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a fraudulent or unlawful manner, or who transfers them to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea without Government authorization, is subject to a maximum of three years in prison or a fine of up to 10 million won. In addition, the import from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of strategic items can be prohibited pursuant to the South-North Exchanges and Cooperation Act.

The Korean Government will apply catch-all controls in a stricter manner with respect to exports destined to main trading partners of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or suspected of being associated with the individuals or entities designated for asset freeze by the Security Council.

Furthermore, the Korean Government is considering revising the Foreign Trade Act to reinforce its authority to control brokering activities involving not only the listed items but also the non-listed items.

D. Luxury goods embargo (para. 23)

In accordance with Security Council resolution 1718 (2006), the Korean Government has designated a list of 13 categories of luxury goods: alcoholic beverages, cosmetics, leather goods, fur items, carpeting goods, pearls and jewellery, electronic goods, automobiles, vessels, optical instruments, watches, musical instruments and artwork and curios. The Korean Government published the list of those items in the Public Notice on the List of Goods for Authorization and Authorization Procedures for Taking Goods into and from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in July 2009. Luxury goods specified in annex IV of resolution 2094 (2013) are already included in the designated list of the Public Notice.

Moreover, the Republic of Korea plans to prohibit trade by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in luxury goods through a third country by revising the Special Measures for Restrictions on Trade for the Maintenance of International Peace and Security. The revision is expected to help curb future trade by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in luxury goods more effectively.

2. Inspection and interdiction (paras. 16 to 19)

A. Inspection in States' territories (para. 16)

In accordance with the South-North Agreement on Maritime Transportation and the South-North Exchanges and Cooperation Act, the Korean Government requires authorization by the Minister for Unification for maritime travel between the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Under the South-North Agreement on Maritime Transportation, the Korean Government prohibits illicit activities by vessels of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including a ban on the carrying of weapons or their components during navigation in the territorial waters of the Republic of Korea. When the Korean Government determines that there exist reasonable grounds to believe that a

vessel of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is involved in prohibited activities under the inter-Korean Agreement, it can stop, board and inspect the vessel. When a violation is confirmed, maritime authorities of the Republic of Korea can demand that the vessel leave its jurisdictional waters.

In addition, the Korean maritime authorities can inspect a vessel when there are reasonable grounds to believe that the vessel is carrying weapons of mass destruction, other weapons or related materiel in accordance with the Coast Guard Act. Such inspections shall be carried out in conformity with the treaties to which the Republic of Korea is a party and with generally recognized rules of international law.

Pursuant to article 265 of the Customs Act, the Korean Government shall inspect all cargo within or transiting through its territory when it determines that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the cargo contains prohibited items and when such an inspection is required to prevent violations of generally recognized rules of international law. Such an inspection also applies to cargo brokered or facilitated by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or its nationals. Detailed procedures for inspection are specified in the guidelines for the inspection of cargoes related to the implementation of Security Council resolutions with respect to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

To curb the illicit transfer of prohibited items which have originated in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea using "vessels flying a flag of convenience or those with records of entering Democratic People's Republic of Korea ports", hereinafter referred to as "Democratic People's Republic of Korea-related vessels", the Korean Government will conduct on-the-spot inspections of all Democratic People's Republic of Korea-related vessels to check whether the cargoes in the vessels contain such items. In addition, the Republic of Korea will closely screen documents with regard to items declared as imported by Democratic People's Republic of Korea-related vessels with the objective of preventing imports disguised as originating from a third country. Furthermore, the Korean Government will maintain 24-hour vigilance on Democratic People's Republic of Korea-related vessels through the Surveillance Comprehensive Control System.

In view of the steady increase of cases in which vessels conceal their past records of entering ports in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean Government will operate and use the Integrated Port Surveillance System and the Long-range Identification and Tracking of Ships System to more effectively ascertain whether foreign merchant vessels have entered the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the past and to track down those that are concealing such a record. The Integrated Port Surveillance System shows types of vessels, their locations and information regarding their cargoes on an electronic sea map. The Long-range Identification and Tracking of Ships System displays information concerning vessels within 1,800 km of the shores of the Republic of Korea on an electronic sea map by using a satellite. The Korean Government will also conduct on-site precision inspections on all vessels that concealed their past records of entering the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Furthermore, the Korean Government will update the current guidelines for the inspection of cargoes related to the implementation of Security Council resolutions with respect to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea so as to accommodate the measures set out in resolutions 2087 (2013) and 2094 (2013).

B. Denial of entry to port to vessels that refuse to allow an inspection (para. 17)

If any vessel on the high seas refuses to allow an inspection after such an inspection has been authorized by the vessel's flag State, or if any Democratic People's Republic of Korea-flagged vessel has refused to be inspected, the Korean Government will deny such a vessel entry to its ports pursuant to article 4 of the Public Order in Open Ports Act.

In the case that a vessel is denied entry into ports of the Republic of Korea but nonetheless attempts to enter, the Korean Government will take necessary measures to stop such a vessel through a joint operation by the Navy and the Coast Guard, in accordance with a decision by inter-agency consultation and the guidelines on inspection of vessels or cargoes at sea.

C. Flight denials (para. 18)

The South-North Exchanges and Cooperation Act requires authorization from the Minister for Unification for aviation between the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In accordance with this Act, the Korean Government will deny permission to any aircraft that operates between the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to take off from, land in, or overfly the territory of the Republic of Korea, if the aircraft is suspected of containing prohibited items.

Under the Aviation Act, Government authorization is required for a foreign aircraft to enter, overfly or leave the territorial airspace of the Republic of Korea. A foreign aircraft is obliged to land in a designated airfield when there is a demand from the Korean Government. Furthermore, the Aviation Act prohibits a foreign aircraft from carrying weapons and ammunitions when entering or leaving the airspace of the Republic of Korea, unless granted an exception by the relevant authorities.

D. Communication to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) of any information available on transfers of aircraft or vessels of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that may have been undertaken in order to evade sanctions or in violating the provisions of relevant resolutions (para. 19)

The Korean Government is closely monitoring possible attempts by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to evade sanctions in various ways using aircraft or vessels of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Korean Government will communicate to the Committee any information available on transfers of aircraft, vessels or ships of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to other companies that may have been undertaken in order to evade sanctions or in violating the provisions of relevant resolutions, including the renaming or reregistering of aircraft, vessels or ships.

3. Financial and economic sanctions (paras. 8 and 11 to 15)

A. The application of recommendation No. 7 of the Financial Action Task Force (preamble)

In order to apply recommendation No. 7 of the Financial Action Task Force on targeted financial sanctions related to proliferation, the Korean Government designates persons who are involved in proliferation financing related to weapons of mass destruction and imposes restrictions on their foreign exchange transactions, pursuant to the Foreign Exchange Act and the Guidelines on Payment and Receipt for Implementation of Duty to Keep International Peace and Safety. The Korean Government also plans to amend the Prohibition of Financing for Offences of Public Intimidation Act.

B. Asset freeze (para. 8)

Since the adoption of Security Council resolution 1718 (2006), the Korean Government has imposed financial sanctions on 19 entities and 12 individuals designated by the Committee or by the Council, including the 3 individuals and the 2 entities listed in annexes I and II of resolution 2094 (2013), pursuant to the Guidelines on Payment and Receipt for Implementation of Duty to Keep International Peace and Safety. The designated entities and individuals are subject to asset freeze and are prohibited from having financial transactions with nationals or companies of the Republic of Korea.

The Ministry of Strategy and Finance has communicated the list of designated entities and individuals to relevant ministries, agencies and foreign exchange banks, and has requested them to take the necessary measures to implement the financial sanctions with respect to those entities and individuals. The list was also published in the Official Gazette, and was posted on the website of the Ministry of Strategy and Finance.

The Korean Government will add to the list any individuals or entities acting on behalf of, or at the direction of, the designated individuals and entities, or entities owned or controlled by them.

C. Prevention of the provision of financial services (paras. 11 and 14)

The Korean Government provides administrative guidance to Korean companies in order to prevent them from doing business with those banks and companies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that are involved in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and other prohibited activities. The Korean Government closely examines the nature and content of inter-Korean trade exchanges and Korean companies' investments in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea before sanctioning such exchanges and investments.

The Korean Government will strengthen measures to provide guidance to companies and to review institutional means for the transparent management of financial transactions with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea when inter-Korean trade resumes.

D. Prohibition of the opening of new branches of banks of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and establishing new joint ventures (para. 12)

As at June 2013, there has been no case of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea opening a new branch of its banks or establishing new joint ventures in the Republic of Korea. The Korean Government will apply strict requirements for authorization pursuant to the South-North Exchanges and Cooperation Act if the Democratic People's Republic of Korea applies for the opening of a new branch of its financial company in the Republic of Korea. Furthermore, the Korean Government will take measures to ensure that those branches, when established, are not involved in prohibited transactions or activities, including the nuclear or ballistic missile programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

E. Prohibition of the opening of representative offices and subsidiaries in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (para. 13)

Two banks are authorized by the Korean Government to operate representative offices in the Gaeseong Industrial Complex and the Mountain Geumgang Tourism District in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The bank in the Gaeseong Industrial Complex was established to support the business activities of companies of the Republic of Korea in the Complex, and its clients are confined to the people and companies of the Republic of Korea. The bank in the Mountain Geumgang Tourism District was opened and operated for the convenience of tourists and companies of the Republic of Korea, but has ceased operations owing to the suspension of Mountain Geumgang tours in July 2008.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is not entitled to use either bank. Since those banks were operating in accordance with the financial system of the Republic of Korea, there is no possibility of their being used for prohibited activities such as nuclear or ballistic missile programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

F. Prevention of the provision of public financial support (para. 15)

The Korean Government operates insurance and loan programmes for companies participating in inter-Korean trade in accordance with the South-North Cooperation Fund Act.

When companies of the Republic of Korea engage in inter-Korean trade apply for insurance or loans, the Korean Government will make decisions on whether or not to provide insurance or loans and on limits to the amounts to be provided on the basis of a preliminary evaluation of the nature of the business and the parties of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea involved. Once their loans have been granted, the Korean Government will closely monitor their activities.

4. Travel ban (paras. 9 and 10)

Pursuant to the South-North Exchanges and Cooperation Act, residents of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea need authorization from the Minister for Unification of the Republic of Korea to visit the Republic of Korea. Through that requirement, the Korean Government denies entry into the Republic of Korea to individuals designated by the Security Council, as well as those working on behalf of or at the direction of a designated individual or an entity, or assisting in the evasion of sanctions or violating Security Council resolutions.

In addition, if the Korean Government determines that a national of the Republic of Korea is working on behalf of or at the direction of a designated individual or entity, or assisting in the evasion of sanctions or violating Security Council resolutions, it will restrict that person's visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea pursuant to the South-North Exchanges and Cooperation Act.

In the case of foreigners working on behalf of or at the direction of a designated individual or entity, or of those assisting in the evasion of sanctions or violating the provisions of resolutions, the Korean Government will prevent their entry into or transit through its territory by including them in the entry denial list pursuant to the Immigration Control Act.

5. Liability limitations (para. 30)

The Korean Government will review measures to ensure that no claim shall lie at the instance of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or of any person or entity in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or of persons or entities designated pursuant to measures set forth in relevant resolutions, or any person claiming through or for the benefit of any such person or entity, in connection with any contract or other transaction where its performance was prevented by reason of the measures imposed by the relevant resolutions.

United Nations S/AC.49/2013/9

Security Council

Distr.: General
7 June 2013
English
Original: Russian

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 7 June 2013 from the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and, in connection with paragraph 25 of resolution 2094 (2013), has the honour to inform her that preparations are under way for a decree of the President of the Russian Federation which will incorporate the provisions of resolution 2094 (2013) into Russian legislation. The Committee will be informed of the enactment of the presidential decree in due course.

13-35830 (E) 110613 130613

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United Nations S/AC.49/2013/10

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 June 2013

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 13 June 2013 from the Permanent Mission of Serbia to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Serbia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and has the honour to forward, enclosed herewith, the report of the Government of the Republic of Serbia on measures taken to implement Security Council resolution 2094 (2013) (see annex).

13-36622 (E) 200613

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Annex to the note verbale dated 13 June 2013 from the Permanent Mission of Serbia to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report submitted by the Government of the Republic of Serbia on measures taken to comply with Security Council resolution 2094 (2013)

In line with its international obligations and commitments and national law (Law on Foreign Trade in Arms, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods, *Official Gazette of Serbia and Montenegro*, No. 7/05 of 18 February 2005 and by-laws which have fully incorporated and transposed the relevant criteria and the *European Union Code of Conduct on Arms Exports*; Law on the Transport of Hazardous Substances, *Official Journal of the Republic of Serbia*, No. 88/10; Law on the Transfer of Explosive Material, *Official Gazette of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia*, Nos. 30/85, 6/89 and 53/91 and the *Official Gazette of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia*, Nos. 24/94, 28/96 and 68/02; and Law on the Protection of the State Border of 23 October 2008, *Official Journal of the Republic of Serbia*, No. 97/08), the Republic of Serbia has taken the following measures to comply with Security Council resolution 2094 (2013) of 7 March 2013:

- In accordance with the obligations pursuant to paragraphs 7, 20 and 22 of Security Council resolution 2094 (2013), the Serbian Government has taken appropriate measures to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to or from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or its nationals, through its territory or by its nationals, or using its flag vessels or aircraft, of any items, materials, equipment, goods and technology, including prevention of financial services or the transfer of any financial or other assets or resources, technical assistance and training related to the acquisition, manufacture, maintenance or use of weapons or materials, as well as prevention of supply of items and/or equipment related to nuclear or ballistic missiles and other weapons of mass destruction programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

- Under the obligations pursuant to paragraph 11 of resolution 2094 (2013), the Government has taken appropriate measures to prevent the provision of financial services and/or the transfer of any financial or other assets or resources that might be related in any way with the development of nuclear or ballistic missile and other weapons of mass destruction development programmes, and is applying an enhanced monitoring to prevent any of the above described transactions, in accordance with national legislation;

- The Government is overseeing and placing restrictions on the disposal of financial and other assets and resources that might be related to the nuclear or ballistic missile and other weapons of mass destruction development programmes by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

- Under the obligations pursuant to paragraph 12 of the resolution, appropriate measures have been taken to prevent the opening of new branches, subsidiaries or representative offices of banks from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Furthermore, banks from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have been prevented from establishing new joint ventures and from taking an ownership interest in or establishing or maintaining correspondent relationships with banks in the jurisdiction of Serbia;

- Under the obligations pursuant to paragraph 13 of the resolution, appropriate measures have been taken to prohibit financial institutions within the territory or under the jurisdiction of Serbia from opening representative offices or subsidiaries or banking accounts in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

- Under the obligations pursuant to paragraph 15 of the resolution, the Government does not provide public financial support for trade with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea where such financial support could contribute to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's nuclear or ballistic missile programmes or weapons of mass destruction development programmes;

- Under the obligations pursuant to paragraphs 16, 17 and 18 of the resolution, special measures required by national legislation and international law are being applied to inspect all cargo and consignments to and from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the Government expresses its willingness to cooperate on the enforcement of the relevant provisions of the resolution;

- Appropriate measures have been taken to prevent entry or transit through its territory of individuals listed in the annex to Security Council resolution 2094 (2013).

United Nations S/AC.49/2013/11

Security Council

Distr.: General
17 June 2013

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 12 June 2013 from the Permanent Mission of New Zealand to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of New Zealand to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and has the honour to submit the attached report (see annex) in line with paragraph 25 of Security Council resolution 2094 (2013).

13-36628 (E) 210613

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Annex to the note verbale dated 12 June 2013 from the Permanent Mission of New Zealand to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of New Zealand on the implementation of sanctions imposed under Security Council resolution 2094 (2013)

1. In paragraph 25 of Security Council resolution 2094 (2013), the Security Council called upon States to report to the Security Council within ninety days of the adoption of the resolution, and thereafter upon request by the Committee, on concrete measures they have taken in order to implement effectively the provisions of the resolution.

Current implementation

2. New Zealand wishes to inform the Security Council that it is already implementing certain obligations found in resolution 2094 (2013), at paragraphs 9 and 15 to 17.

Implementation of paragraph 9: travel ban

3. New Zealand's existing travel ban, in implementation of Security Council resolution 1718 (2006), applies to all those individuals designated by the Security Council or the Committee by preventing such individuals from entering or transiting through New Zealand.

Implementation of paragraph 15: public financial support

4. The New Zealand Government provides public financial support through the Treasury (the New Zealand Export Credit Office). Should the New Zealand Export Credit Office be approached for public financial support with regard to a venture related to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the risk assessment process will take into account and apply the obligations contained in paragraph 15 of Security Council resolution 2094 (2013).

Implementation of paragraphs 16 and 17: cargo inspection

5. New Zealand implements the obligations in resolution 2094 (2013), paragraphs 16 and 17, by empowering the New Zealand Customs Service to use all of its boarding, searching and examining powers under the Customs and Excise Act 1996 in relation to any craft entering or leaving New Zealand where a customs officer has reasonable cause to suspect that the craft is carrying goods prohibited by the listed resolutions.

Future implementation

6. New Zealand wishes to inform the Security Council that the remaining obligations found in resolution 2094 (2013) will require implementation through amendments to existing legislation that implements previous Security Council resolutions related to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. These obligations will be implemented through the United Nations Sanctions (Democratic People's

Republic of Korea) Amendment Regulations 2013 promulgated under the United Nations Act 1946. The Regulations are expected to enter into force in July 2013.

Implementation of paragraph 10: travel ban

7. The Regulations will extend New Zealand's current travel ban to include individuals acting on the behalf or at the direction of a designated individual or entity, or assisting with the evasion of the relevant sanctions, by preventing such individuals from entering or transiting through New Zealand.

Implementation of paragraph 11: asset freeze

8. The Regulations will implement the assets freeze measures on designated individuals and entities required under paragraph 11 of Security Council resolution 2094 (2013) by prohibiting dealings in assets, money or securities of designated persons or entities or persons or entities acting on their behalf. New Zealand will implement the enhanced monitoring obligation through new legislation that will come into force on 30 June 2013, by placing obligations on financial institutions to undertake more robust customer identification, monitoring of transactions, record-keeping and reporting of suspicious transactions.

Implementation of paragraph 18: aircraft movement restrictions

9. The Regulations will implement the aircraft movement restrictions contained in paragraph 18 of resolution 2094 (2013) by denying any aircraft carrying items prohibited by the listed resolutions the right to land in, take off from or fly over New Zealand.

10. Further information on New Zealand's implementation of Security Council sanctions is available from www.mfat.govt.nz/Treaties-and-International-Law/09-United-Nations-Security-Council-Sanctions/index.php.

United Nations S/AC.49/2013/12

Security Council

Distr.: General
20 June 2013

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 18 June 2013 from the Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and has the honour to forward a report on the implementation of Council resolution 2094 (2013) by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (see annex).

13-36918 (E) 250613

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Annex to the note verbale dated 18 June 2013 from the Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Implementation by Pakistan of Security Council resolution 2094 (2013)

In accordance with section 2 of Pakistan's United Nations (Security Council) Act, 1948, Gazette Notification S.R.O. 219(I)/2013 was issued on 19 March 2013* to give effect to the measures specified in Council resolution 2094 (2013). The Gazette Notification provides a legal basis for measures by all concerned persons in Pakistan towards implementation of the measures specified in the resolution.

The aforementioned Gazette Notification is in addition to Gazette Notifications S.R.O. 1063(I)/2006 dated 16 October 2006; S.R.O. 1289(I)/2006 dated 7 November 2006; S.R.O. 667(I)/2009 dated 16 July 2009; S.R.O. 690(I)/2009 dated 27 July 2009; and S.R.O. 697(I)/2012 dated 6 June 2012, issued by the Government of Pakistan to give effect to Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009).

* The text referred to is on file with the Secretariat and is available for consultation.